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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/714,471	11/15/2003	Tianqing He		2502

7590 06/07/2006

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EXAMINER

LU, JIPING

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3749

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/714,471	HE ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jiping Lu	3749	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-23 and 27-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-20,22 and 35-43 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-10, 21, 23, 27-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                         |                                                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                                |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____                                                             | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Status*

1. Claims 1, 3-23, 27-43 are now in the case and subject to restriction requirement (35 USC 121). Claims 2, 24-26 are canceled. Claims 11-20, 22, 35-43 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Claims 1, 3-10, 21, 23 and 27-34 are pending.

### *Election/Restrictions*

2. This application contains claims 11-20, 22, 35-43 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in Paper No. 10/14/2004. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

3. The examiner will not re-visit the issue of the election of species requirement given on 6/23/04 until and when there is a generic claim found allowable. If and when a generic claim is found allowable, then, the applicant will be given an opportunity to amend all non-elected dependent claims to depend from an allowable generic claim at a later time. (See 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Paragraphs of Page 2 of the first office action mailed 6/23/04). However, if the applicant is **willing to admit on the record** that all non-elected claims 11-20, 22, 35-43 directed to the non-elected species are merely obvious variations over the elected species of Fig. 2, e.g. claims 1, 3-10, 21, 23 and 27-34, then, the examiner will withdraw the election of species requirement and

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add those non-elected claims 11-20, 22, 35-43 with the other rejections without citing any references in view of the applicant's admission of obviousness.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

5. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b)/103 as being anticipated by or as unpatentable over Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851).

Wennerstrum et al. show an apparatus for drying a sample comprising a sealable chamber 10, cold trap 34, a pump 40 for creating a vacuum and heating means 12 for supplying electromagnetic energy to the interior of the sealable chamber 10, pressure sensors 76 for measuring the vacuum and control means 42 which are arranged same as claimed. The apparatus of Wennerstrum et al. can be used to heat porous sample of construction material and the pump 40 of Wennerstrum et al is capable of evacuating air from the sealable chamber 10 until air pressure in sealable chamber is less than 10 torr. Since, the structure of Wennerstrum et al is same as the broad claim, then, it would have been obvious to operate the sealable chamber 10 less than 10 torr in order to obtain optimal result.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

7. Claims 27-28, 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) in view of Dhaemers (U. S. Pat. 5,546,678).

The drying apparatus of Wennerstrum et al. as above includes all that is recited in claims 27-28 and 30-31 except for the an infrared lamp for heating the chamber and means for measuring humidity in the chamber. Dhaemers teaches a drying apparatus and method with infrared light 73 for heating the chamber 41 (see Fig. 6 and Col. 6, lines 3-6) and a humidistat 112 for measuring humidity in the chamber 41 same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the microwave generator 12 of Wennerstrum et a. with an infrared light as taught by Dhaemers in order to supply the heating energy in the infrared range and to provide the drying apparatus and method of Wennerstrum et al. with a humidistat as taught by Dhaemers in order to measuring the humidity in the drying chamber and therefore improve the drying efficiency.

8. Claims 29, 33-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) in view of Dhaemers (U. S. Pat. 5,546,678) as applied to claims 5, 28 above, and further in view of Hunter et al. (U. S. Pat. 6,085,443).

The drying apparatus of Wennerstrum et al. as modified by Dhaemers as above includes all that is recited in claims 29, 33-34 except for a load cell for weighing the sample and thus determining the amount of moisture in the sample. Hunter et al teach a concept of using a load cell 50 for weighing the product in bin 40 and thus determining the moisture of the product in bin 40 same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the drying apparatus and method of Wennerstrum et al. with a load cell as taught by Hunter et al. in order to weigh the sample and determine the

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amount of the moisture in the sample. With regard to the claim 33, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to weigh the samples on an external scale since applicants have not disclosed that location of weighing solves any state problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill and it appears that the claimed feature for removing samples from the chamber and weighing the sample on an external scale does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art which weighing the sample in the chamber.

9, Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) in view of Dhaemers (U. S. Pat. 5,546,678) as applied to claims 5, 28 above, and further in view of Davis et al (U. S. Pat. 6,410,889).

The drying apparatus and method of Wennerstrum et al. as modified by Dhaemers as above includes all that is recited in claim 32 except for a heating pad for the heating the chamber. Davis et al teach a concept of using a heating pad<sup>132</sup> for heating the chamber <sup>122</sup> same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the drying apparatus and method of Wennerstrum et al. with a heating pad as taught by Davis et al. in order to improve the heating efficiency.

10. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) in view of Sano et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,107,049).

Wennerstrum et al. a method for drying a sample comprising the steps of placing a sample into a sealable chamber 10; creating a vacuum (by pump 40) inside the chamber by evacuating air from the inside of the chamber; passing evacuated air from the sealable chamber through a cold trap 34; and heating the interior of the sealable chamber by supplying heat (thru

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means 12) to the interior of the sealable chamber 10 same as claimed. Sano et al teach a method for drying porous material with the step of vacuuming the sealable chamber 5 under a pressure of 0.01 to 10 torr. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the drying method of Wennerstrum et al. to include the step of drying the porous material within the sealable chamber under pressure less than 10 torr as taught by Sano et al. in order to obtain an optimal complete drying result.

11. Claims 3-5, 7-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) in view of Sano et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,107,049) as applied to claim 1 above and further in view of Dhaemers (U. S. Pat. 5,546,678).

The drying method of Wennerstrum et al. as modified by Sano et al. as above includes all that is recited in claims 3-5, 7-8 except for the an infrared lamp for heating the chamber and means for measuring humidity in the chamber. Dhaemers teaches a drying method using infrared light 73 for heating the chamber 41 (see Fig. 6 and Col. 6, lines 3-6) and a humidistat 112 for measuring humidity in the chamber 41 same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the microwave generator 12 of Wennerstrum et a. with an infrared light as taught by Dhaemers in order to supply the heating energy in the infrared range and to provide the drying method of Wennerstrum et al. with a step of monitoring the vacuum in the chamber by humidistat as taught by Dhaemers in order to measuring the humidity in the drying chamber and therefore improve the drying efficiency.

12. Claims 6, 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) in view of Sano et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,107,049) and Dhaemers (U. S.

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Pat. 5,546,678) as applied to claims 5 above, and further in view of Hunter et al. (U. S. Pat. 6,085,443).

The drying apparatus and method of Wennerstrum et al. as modified by Sano et al. and Dhaemers as above includes all that is recited in claims 6, 9 except for a load cell for weighing the sample and thus determining the amount of moisture in the sample. Hunter et al teach a concept of using a load cell 50 for weighing the product in bin 40 and thus determining the moisture of the product in bin 40 same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the drying method of Wennerstrum et al. with a step of weighing the sample (by a load cell) as taught by Hunter et al. in order to weigh the sample and determine the amount of the moisture in the sample. With regard to the claim 9, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to weigh the samples on an external scale since applicants have not disclosed that location of weighing solves any state problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill and it appears that the claimed feature for removing samples from the chamber and weighing the sample on an external scale does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art which weighing the sample in the chamber.

13. Claims 10, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) in view of Sano et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,107,049) and Dhaemers (U. S. Pat. 5,546,678) as applied to claims 5 above, and further in view of Davis et al (U. S. Pat. 6,410,889).

The drying method of Wennerstrum et al. as modified by Sano et al. and Dhaemers as above includes all that is recited in claims 10, 21 except for a heating pad for the heating the



chamber. Davis et al teach a concept of using a heating pad<sup>132</sup> for heating the chamber <sup>122</sup> same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the drying method of Wennerstrum et al. with a step of using heating pad to heat the chamber as taught by Davis et al. in order to improve the heating efficiency.

14. Claims 1 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sano et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,107,049) in view of Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851).

Sano et al. show an apparatus and a method for drying a porous sample comprising a sealable chamber 5, a pump (not show) for creating a strong vacuum inside the chamber by evacuating air from the inside of the chamber after it is sealed until air pressure inside the chamber is less than 10 torr and heating means (2-4) for heating the interior of the sealable chamber 5 same as claimed. Wennerstrum et al. teach a drying apparatus and method with a cold trap 34 for trapping moisture in the evacuated air Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the drying apparatus and method of Sano et al. with cold trap as taught by Wennerstrum et al. in order to trap the moisture in the evacuated air.

15. Claims 3-5, 7-8 and 27-28, 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sano et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,107,049) in view of Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) as applied to claims 1 and 23 as above and further in view of Dhaemers (U. S. Pat. 5,546,678).

The drying apparatus and method of Sano et al. as modified by Wennerstrum et al. as above includes all that is recited in claims 3-5, 7-8, 27-28 and 30-31 except for the an infrared

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lamp for heating the chamber and means for measuring humidity in the chamber. Dhaemers teaches a drying apparatus and method with infrared light 73 for heating the chamber 41 (see Fig. 6 and Col. 6, lines 3-6) and a humidistat 112 for measuring humidity in the chamber 41 same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute the heating means 2-4 of Sano et al. with an infrared light as taught by Dhaemers in order to supply the heating energy in the infrared range and to provide the drying apparatus and method of Sano et al. with a humidistat as taught by Dhaemers in order to measuring the humidity in the drying chamber and therefore improve the drying efficiency.

16. Claims 6, 9, 29, 33-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sano et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,107,049) in view of Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) and Dhaemers (U. S. Pat. 5,546,678) as applied to claims 5, 28 above, and further in view of Hunter et al. (U. S. Pat. 6,085,443).

The drying apparatus and method of Sano et al. as modified by Wennerstrum et al. and Dhaemers as above includes all that is recited in claims 6, 9, 29, 33-34 except for a load cell for weighing the sample and thus determining the amount of moisture in the sample. Hunter et al teach a concept of using a load cell 50 for weighing the product in bin 40 and thus determining the moisture of the product in bin 40 same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the drying apparatus and method of Sano et al. with a load cell as taught by Hunter et al. in order to weigh the sample and determine the amount of the moisture in the sample. With regard to the claims 9 and 33, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to weigh the samples

on an external scale since applicants have not disclosed that location of weighing solves any state problem in a new or unexpected way or is for any particular purpose which is unobvious to one of ordinary skill and it appears that the claimed feature for removing samples from the chamber and weighing the sample on an external scale does not distinguish the invention over similar features in the prior art which weighing the sample in the chamber.

17. Claims 10, 21, 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sano et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,107,049) in view of Wennerstrum et al. (U. S. Pat. 4,882,851) and Dhaemers (U. S. Pat. 5,546,678) as applied to claims 5, 28 above, and further in view of Davis et al (U. S. Pat. 6,410,889).

The drying apparatus and method of Sano et al. as modified by Wennerstrum et al. and Dhaemers as above includes all that is recited in claims 10, 21, 32 except for a heating pad for the heating the chamber. Davis et al teach a concept of using a heating pad<sup>132</sup> for heating the chamber 122 same as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the drying apparatus and method of Sano et al. with a heating pad as taught by Davis et al. in order to improve the heating efficiency.

### ***Response to Arguments***

18. Applicant's arguments filed 3/6/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive to overcome the rejection. First broad claims presented fail to define over the prior art references. Second, the applicant wants to know the consequence of the non-elected claims. This is clearly communicated to the applicant on page 2 of the office action of 6/23/04. As far as the examiner is concerned, if the applicant is willing to admit on the

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record that the non-elected claims are obvious variation over the elected claims, then, the examiner will withdraw the restriction and enter a rejection without citing any references. The rejection of the non-elected claims would be solely based on the applicant's admission of obviousness. The applicant must not confuse the restriction requirement with the application of prior art references against the elected claims. Again, in order for the examiner to withdraw the restriction requirement, all the applicant has to do is to admit on the record that the non-elected claims 11-20, 22, 35-43 are obvious variation of the elected claims 1, 3-10, 21, 23, 27-34. Third, the applicant argued on page 9 of Remarks that the prior art references fail to show the numerical value of pressure at 10 torr. However, the examiner repeatedly held the pressure less than 10 torr is merely an obvious matter in order to obtain an optimal result. The applicant should provide a test report to show the criticality of the claimed pressure at less than 10 torr and produce new and unexpected results over the prior art references. Fourth, the applicant again argued on page 10 of the Remarks that there is no teaching to combine the prior art patents to Wennerstrum, Dhaemers, Hunter, Davis and Sano. The examiner wishes to direct the applicant's attention to line 13 of page 10 to line 6 of page 12 of the last office action. Finally, the examiner believes the broad claims presented are not patentable based on the combined teachings of the references under the 35 USC 103. Of course, the applicant does not agree. Therefore, an appealable issue on the patentability of the claims has been reached. In response to the applicant's arguments regarding the combination of the prior art references, the examiner wishes to incorporate by reference herein the arguments previously made in the last office action of 12/1/05.

*Conclusion*

**19. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

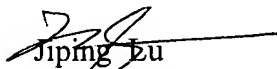
A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

**20.** Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jiping Lu whose telephone number is 571 272 4878. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 9:00 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, EHUD GARTENBERG can be reached on 571 272-4828. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
Jiping Lu  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3749

J.L.